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clusion, exclusion leads to usurpation. All contribute toward the loss of color of the preposition.

6 Loss of color in the preposition is attended with a decline of the simple, a narrow range of combinable prepositions, followed, perhaps, by emergence in late Greek of the simple or of a strengthened compound.

7 Those monoprothetics which are extensions of their simples or which reinforce the point of view of the simple, enter most into diprothetic composition.

8 Those prepositions which preponderate in monoprothetics, preponderate also as second elements in diprothetics.

9 Those prepositions have lost most color which appear most as second elements in diprothetics.

10 Those prepositions are most conscious which appear as first elements in diprothetics.

11 In general, in the formation of diprothetics from a given simple, the formation is made on the basis of the monoprothetics in *ἐκ*, *ἐκς* and *κατά*, instead of in *ἀπό*, *πρός* and *ἀντί*, where choice is possible.

12 In triprothetics, the first element is the most conscious, the second the least, while the third is variable.

It is the operation of the above principles that defines the Limitations of the Composition of Verbs with Prepositions in Thucydides. DHH

The Last Word on that Caesar Passage

IN THE LEAFLET of April 14 appeared an article by Vera Doughty criticising my note on Caes. B. G. I. 41, which was printed March 10. I wish to reply to some points in that article, taking the paragraphs in their numbered order.

(1) In my note I said, "*Iter ducit* may be good Latin, perhaps even *iter aliquem ducit*". My critic's comment is, "These flickering hypotheses burst into veritable brilliancy under Vergil's (*Ae* I 401) *qua te ducit via, derige gressum*".

My critic appears to think that this passage is relevant, and that *te ducit via* justifies *aliquem ducit iter*. I am quite content to leave that point unargued. Ovid *Met* IV 437 certainly does, however, justify *iter ducit*. Probably *iter aliquem ducit* is good Latin, though I do not remember ever to have met it. I did not intend in my note to question the possibility, or even strongly the probability, of the expression.

(2) It is true that the "lead" of a road is very different from the "lead" of a general. Among other points of difference is this, that the latter "*duco*" is generally used with an object accusative, the former certainly more often without; and, as intimated above, an "*iter*" is not a "*via*". Hence I am still of the opinion that, in straightforward prose such as this of Caesar's, in a sentence like this of which Caesar is the principal subject, "to allow the '*iter*' to lead the army is unwarrantably to deprive the 'imperator' of his most important function". To make the *iter* lead the army is indeed—as my critic herself so happily says apropos of a slightly different point—"an interpretation that eliminates Caesar from the programme, and substitutes topography for policy".

(3) I said, "*Ut Caesar exercitum duceret*, result, implies the completion of a stage in the journey [I should better have said "a part of the journey"] before the actual departure is chronicled in *profectus est*". If the clause were the result of *exquisito*, it is no doubt true, as my critic alleges, that its proper place would be immediately following the participle. But a serious reason against regarding it as the result of *exquisito* lies in the meaning of this participle. As I stated near the end of my note, *exquisito* is not quite synonymous with *reperio*. *Exquiro* means "to seek", "seek thoroughly", "seek out"; the idea of "finding" is merely incidental, unemphatic, implied in the context rather than contained in the meaning of the word. Now the verb "seek", unless followed by a question, requires a clause of purpose, rather than one of result to complete it. The preposition *per* shows that Diviciacus was regarded merely in the light of an instrument, the real subject of the action contained in the word *exquisito* of course being Caesar.

The addition of the words *quod . . . fidem habebat*, furthermore, shows that seeking rather than finding was in Caesar's mind when he wrote *exquisito*. If he had meant to

say "having found a route" [not "a road"], he would not have felt the need of explaining his choice of an instrument. Conversely, the fact that he did give the reason for his choice shows that he intended to state the motive which caused him to select Diviciacus to help in the search. The clause *ut . . . duceret* could be a result clause only if the idea of finding predominated over that of seeking. To speak of Diviciacus as acting in the capacity of an engineer, or in that of a pioneer, is to misunderstand the meaning of *exquisito*.

(4) Although I should not go so far as Vera Doughty, when she asserts that, if the sentence be an indirect question, "*Caesar* could not possibly be the subject, unless the reference were to a matter of fact", yet I am glad to have my contention that it is not an indirect question with *Caesar* for subject reinforced. If, furthermore, *iter* is not the subject at all, as I must still maintain, in spite of "Molly Cotton-Tail" and the "Welsh-rabbit", then is the sentence not an indirect question.

(5) That I find a difficulty in the words *miliū amplius*, etc., is due to my "inadequate conception of purpose", says my critic, who explains the number as a round number, "about fifty miles, perhaps rather more", enough to give Caesar's soldiers time to recover their spirits. Well, if Caesar had been "greasing his bicycle" to start on a summer vacation (see Vera Doughty's article), perhaps distance would have been no object; but a campaign against the Germans was no picnic, and we happen to know from Caesar himself that he was anxious to get to Ariovistus as soon as possible. At the end of chap 37 he says, "*Re frumentaria quam celerrime potuit comparata, magnis ūneribus ad Ariovistum contendit*". Again, at the end of chap 41, we find "*Septimo die, cum iter non intermitteret*, etc.". On this seventh day he was still twenty-four miles from Ariovistus. Just where Ariovistus was at the beginning of this march of Caesar's is not known, but he can hardly have been much less than one hundred miles in a straight line from Besançon [cf Holmes *Caesar's Conquest of Gaul*, pp 39 627 et seq]. A march of this length would have been quite enough to calm the exuberant fears of Caesar's soldiers. We may be very sure that, if Caesar's plan included fixing anything about the length of his détour, it must have comprehended making it as short as possible. To say that "Caesar wanted a détour, to avoid immediate collision with Ariovistus" seems an ignoring of the facts in the case. An "immediate collision" over a hundred miles would have been impossible.

(6) Having decided the clause *ut . . . duceret* to be a purpose clause, feeling that the words *miliū amplius quingenta circuitu* interrupted the thought, and are parenthetical, I indicate the parenthesis by the usual signs. I am not conscious of having promulgated any "fundamental doctrine", or acted upon any, except this: Caesar, like other authors, may make use of parenthesis; and a parenthetical passage, when found, should be indicated in the proper manner. This doctrine is neither new nor startling; Meusel makes use of it in his edition of Caesar at least four times in Bk I, *vis* in chaps 7 18 39 and 44. The Kraner-Dittenberger edition of Caesar explains the relation of *amplius . . . circuitu* to the rest of the sentence substantially as I have done, though without making use of the sign of parenthesis in the text.

While scouting the "fundamental doctrine", Vera Doughty admits that, in this place, my device may be used, and my proposed rendering is unobjectionable as commentary. Since both the use of the device and the rendering of the passage are based on my conception of the clause as purpose, I must conclude that, in spite of previous objections, she admits the validity of my argument for purpose. If "last thoughts are best", I have to congratulate myself that her last thoughts coincide so nearly with my own views.

A L HONGES

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Prospectus (1902-1903)

To Whom it May Concern:

An editorial committee of Latin teachers from the High Schools in New York City will begin on Oct. 1, 1902, the publication of the *third volume* of THE NEW YORK LATIN LEAFLET, a small four-page weekly sheet devoted primarily to the discussion of Latin or Greek topics touching the secondary field of Latin and Greek instruction. Latin will naturally continue to be the predominant feature. On the editorial committee and among the contributors are now representatives from seven of the New York High Schools, from The Normal College, The Col-

lege of the City of New York, The Brooklyn Latin School, The Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Newark Academy, The Hotchkiss School, The Teachers' College, The Packer Collegiate Institute, Adelphi College, The New York University, and Columbia University. Other local institutions will be represented as the work of organization goes on. This arrangement not only makes the editorial quotient small, but insures that the matter for publication will be of a reasonably high order; and, while an effort will be made to keep closely to the practical, no bar will be placed to contributions from any source bearing on the classics which the narrow limits of the publication will admit. The size of the little publication is indicated by this prospectus. To secure effectiveness, it will appear weekly during 25 weeks of the school year.

Owing to the extremely narrow constituency which such a technical publication as this naturally commands, the editorial committee has seen fit to give the paper a practical goal, such as the establishment of a High School College Entrance Scholarship Fund, to which every penny over and above the expenses of the publication will be devoted. It has been thought wisest to place all the money secured, at the end of each year, in the hands of Trustees. Consequently, Mr Arthur S Somers, Ex-Commissioner of Education, Dr Nicholas Murray Butler of the College Entrance Examination Board and Mr Frederick D Mollenhauer of The Mollenhauer Sugar Refinery have kindly consented to take charge of this Fund in trust, and the money so far paid in is now in their hands.

All the labor involved, except the mechanical labor of printing, is a labor of love. To pay the expenses of publication, however, three columns will be open to advertising, and already assurances have been given for enough high class advertisements to vouchsafe for all expenses for another year in advance. Thus the financial part of the undertaking has been made as solid as a rock. This leaves all money in the shape of subscriptions to the paper sacred to the Scholarship Fund. An attempt will be made to secure a permanent Fund of six thousand (\$6000) dollars, which will yield, say, three hundred (\$300) dollars, for an annual award. THE LATIN LEAFLET will have as a second object, then, the establishment of the Fund, and it is hoped that in this way the little sheet, by reason of its commendable purpose, will possess for all teachers devoted to the welfare of the public schools, as well as for many others who are not teachers, an interest which it could not hope to secure otherwise, owing to the narrow limitations that beset any technical publication. The subscription price has been placed at 25c, so that no one need feel under the necessity of declining to support it on the ground of expense.

This two-fold undertaking has thus far, in the limited time which has elapsed since the idea was born, been brought to the attention of several citizens and school men, high in the councils of education, who have not only shown their moral support of and sympathy with the project by becoming SCHOLARSHIP PATRONS, but have also generously contributed toward the Fund, so that now over four thousand (\$4000) dollars have been subscribed. We hope that you will at least subscribe for a year at 25c, seeing that all the subscription money goes unimpaired into the Scholarship Fund. You may become a LEAFLET PATRON by subscribing \$5 (payable at your option in five annual payments of \$1 each during health and

prosperity), and be entitled to four copies, which will be sent every week to any four names you may give us. You may do even better, if you think well enough of the plan, and pay \$25 (payable at your option in five annual payments of \$5 each during health and prosperity), thus becoming one of the SCHOLARSHIP PATRONS. Quite a number have subscribed \$25 a year for five years. Mr F D Mollenhauer has generously subscribed \$100 a year for five years. Payments may be made to any member of the editorial committee. We cannot deny that we shall be glad to have a large subscription, but we shall be delighted to receive a small one. Subscriptions will be payable on or before the first day of November of every year, and a warning card will be sent to you before your subscription is due. Checks should be made payable to the Scholarship Fund. The Treasurer is Mr E W Harter of the Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, who will promptly acknowledge all money received.

When the Scholarship Fund has been completed, the annual income therefrom, say, three hundred (\$300) dollars, will be awarded on a competitive examination to the most successful candidate from the High Schools in Greater New York. The conditions of eligibility will be announced later and after consultation with wiser heads. But the scholarship will be awarded for general excellence in all departments, including Latin, and it is gratifying to announce that the College Entrance Examination Board has kindly consented to determine the merits of the case. The successful candidate will be permitted to choose any college to his liking, a feature which places this scholarship in striking contrast with all scholarships now offered by colleges, and the amount will be paid to him in four quarterly payments, the only condition being the presentation by him of evidence, each quarter, that he has made good use of his opportunities. The scholarship will be open to both sexes, the appointment being for a year.

Such a scholarship will not only have in its favor all the arguments which support any scholarship now in existence, but will possess several unique features of its own. It will be thoroughly democratic in character, leading to any college, university, professional or technical school, within the choice of the holder, at which studies shall be pursued in advance of those already pursued. Usually a scholarship is an attraction held out by the college to the secondary school. This scholarship will operate as a force from the secondary school, impelling toward the college. In this way, it will prove not only directly stimulating, but may be indirectly the means of turning the eyes of a larger number of students toward the college than would otherwise look in that direction. This desirable effect will also be enhanced by the fact that this scholarship originates with the schools themselves.

If anyone should happen to search for a natural and inherent connection between the publication of THE LATIN LEAFLET and the establishment of the scholarship, he will search in vain, since none exists. But a momentary glance will suffice to disclose the practical connection and the mutual helpfulness of the two projects.

An itemized account of our finances will be published twice a year in order to show just what we are doing.

It appears quite in order here to express our obligations to our PATRONS and friends thus far enlisted, who have assured the success of THE LEAFLET and

have made the success of the Scholarship Fund possible and probable. The altruism of the private schools also, who are cooperating with us, should be particularly acknowledged, seeing that the scholarship will be awarded only to graduates from the public High Schools. THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Constitution of The New York Latin Club

ARTICLE I Name and Objects

1 This Society shall be known as THE NEW YORK LATIN CLUB.

2 Its objects shall be to encourage discussions, formal and informal, on any matters pertaining to classical study; to promote the interests of classical instruction; to establish one or more High School College Entrance Scholarships; and to publish a periodical devoted to the promotion of these objects.

ARTICLE II Officers

1 The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and a Censor, who shall hold office for one year and be charged with the duties usually appertaining to such officers.

2 These officers shall constitute an Executive Committee, who shall be responsible for the direction of the affairs of the Club, the disposition of the funds, the awarding of the Scholarships, etc.

3 The election of officers shall occur at the May meeting of each year. The President shall appoint a nominating committee, who shall in turn appoint the officers for the ensuing year, subject to the approval of the Club.

ARTICLE III Meetings

1 There shall be three meetings of the Club each year, the Annual Meeting in May and two others. These meetings shall be called by the President. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee.

2 Each meeting of the Club shall be characterized by at least one discussion, paper or other evidence of literary or professional activity on the part of some member or guest of the Club. The Censor shall be responsible for provision for this feature of the work.

ARTICLE IV Members

1 Membership in this Club shall be open to any Latin student or instructor who receives the nomination of the Executive Committee, signs the constitution, pays the membership fee and agrees to pay at least one dollar a year for five years into the High School College Entrance Scholarship Fund.

2 The membership fee shall be a dollar a year.

ARTICLE V The Periodical

1 The periodical published under the auspices of the Club shall be self-supporting from the advertisements alone, and all the subscriptions shall be devoted to the High School College Entrance Scholarship Fund.

2 The publication of the periodical shall be placed under the direction of an Editorial Committee of not exceeding seven members, who shall be appointed every May by the incoming Executive Committee as soon after their appointment as possible.

ARTICLE VI The Fund

1 The Executive Committee may select one or more New York citizens to receive the proceeds

from the publication of the periodical in trust for the purpose of favorable investment.

ARTICLE VII Amendments

On the concurrence of three-fourths of the total membership, amendments to any article in this constitution may be made at any regular meeting of the Club by giving a notice at the regular meeting preceding, excepting to section 1 of Article V, which provides that all money received from subscriptions to the periodical shall be perpetually applied to the establishment of one or more High School College Entrance Scholarships; said section shall not be amended without the unanimous consent of the total membership.

Changes Proposed

It is proposed to amend Article IV and Article V so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE IV Membership

1 Membership in the Club may be either Active, Honorary or Life.

2 Any one may become an Active Member who receives the nomination of the Executive Committee, signs the constitution and pays the membership fee.

3 Any one can become an Honorary Member who receives the nomination of the Executive Committee and subscribes to the New York High School College Entrance Scholarship Fund the sum of twenty-five dollars (payable at his option in five annual payments of five dollars each).

4 Any one may become a Life Member who receives the nomination of the Executive Committee and subscribes to the New York High School College Entrance Scholarship Fund the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars (payable at his option in five annual payments of twenty-five dollars each).

5 The fee for Active Membership shall be two dollars, one half of which shall go toward defraying the incidental expenses of the Club, and the other half toward the support of the periodical published under the auspices of the Club. An Honorary or a Life Member may become an Active Member by signing the constitution and paying one dollar additional, which shall go toward defraying the expenses of the Club.

ARTICLE V The Periodical

1 The periodical published under the auspices of the Club shall be self-supporting, and all the annual subscriptions to the periodical shall be perpetually devoted to the New York High School College Entrance Scholarship Fund.

2 The publication and management of the periodical shall be placed under the direction of an Editorial Committee who shall consist of the Executive Committee and not more than two other active members of the Club to be appointed by the Executive Committee.

Our Financial Statement

I THE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Previously acknowledged (LEAFLETS Nos 13 25 and 38) \$1192.25.

The following acknowledgments are all subsequent to No 38. The first or second (as indicated) of five annual subscriptions of \$1 has been received from each of the following LEAFLET PATRONS:

S G Ashmore (1)
Miss E L Baldwin (2)
Herbert Bates (2)
Miss E W Berry (2)
Edwin Burt Beckwith (2)

I B Burgess (1-5)
Miss E F Byrnes (1)
Miss M B Churchill (2)
Mrs De Birmingham (2)
W G Hale (2)